

Answer Key for Exercises in Study Guide I

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Introduction

I Alphabet

A. Exercises. Do not be concerned with accents.

2. Transliterate and give one English derivative of each:

φωνή phonē > phonology, phoneme, microphone

τύραννος tyrannos > tyrant, tyrannosaurus

γάμος gamos > gamete, monogamy

ἔθος ethos > ethical, ethology, bioethics

ὀφθαλμός ophthalmos > ophthalmologist

κλέπτω klepto > kleptocracy

διάβολος diabolos > diabolic, devil

χρόνος chronos > chronicle, dendrochronology

ξηρός xēros > xerox, xerophagy

ἴδιος idios > idiosyncrasy, idiomatic

3. Transliterate into Greek:

ichthys ἰχθύς theos θεός graphō γράφω

katharsis κάθαρσις hybris ὕβρις skēnē σκηνή

Oedipus Οἰδίπους Thucydidēs Θουκυδίδης

B Sample Quiz on the Alphabet

1. Fill in the missing letters:

α β γ δ ε ζ η θ ι κ λ μ ν ξ ο π ρ σ / ς τ υ φ χ ψ ω

2. Write the Greek letters for three **labials** π, β, φ, (ψ)

Write the seven Greek **vowels** α, ε, η, ι, ο, υ, ω

γ Before γ, κ, χ and ξ is pronounced **ng**.

The "h" sound is represented in Greek by the mark ' _.

τ δ θ are a) palatals b) dentals c) nasals

3. Transliterate into the Roman alphabet:

δράμα drama γλώσσα glōssa

σκηνή skēnē, scene φωνή phonē

ξένος xenos βιβλίον biblion

ὁδός hodos Προμηθεύς Prometheus

4. Put into Greek letters:

dōron δῶρον

theos θεός

Sphinx Σφίγξ

zōnē ζώνη

Lesson One

I Verbs

C: Sample Quizzes and Exercises on the Present Active and M/P

Quiz #1

A. conjugate παύω in the present active and middle-passive indicative and infinitive; **translate** each form.

παύω [I stop] παύεις [you stop] παύει [he/she/ it stops] παύομεν [we stop] παύετε [you stop] παύουσι[ν] [they stop/are stopping] παύειν [to be stopping, to stop]
παύομαι [I cease/am being stopped] παύει [you cease/are being stopped] παύεται [he/she/it ceases / is being stopped] παύομεθα [we cease/are being stopped] παύεσθε [you cease/are being stopped] παύονται [they cease/are being stopped] παύεσθαι [to cease/to be (in the process of being) stopped].

B. Tell what pronoun (I, you, she/he/it, they, etc.) is used to translate each of these:

Example: πιστεύομεν we

1. λείπουσι they
2. φέρονται they
3. ἄγει (2) he/she/it, you
4. ἔχεται he/she/it
5. γίγνεται (deponent.) you

Γ. Translate these forms.

1. ἔρχονται they are coming/going
2. πιστεύομεν we trust/are trusting
3. λύεις you are releasing
4. γράφεται he/she is taking notes, he/she is being enrolled, it is being written
5. ἔχετε you [y'all] have

Δ. Vocabulary: give the meaning:

1. ἄρχω begin, rule
2. πείθω persuade
3. λείπω leave
4. πράττω do, make
5. βούλομαι wish, want

Quiz # 2: Present Active and M/P

A. Conjugate πέμπω in the present active and middle-passive indicative and infinitive.

πέμπω πέμπεις πέμπει πέμπομεν πέμπετε πέμπουσι[ν] πέμπειν
πέμπομαι πέμπει πέμπεται πεμπόμεθα πέμπεσθε πέμπονται πέμπεσθαι

B. Translate these:

1. ἄρχεις you rule/ are ruling
2. πειθόμεθα we obey
3. πράττει (2) he/she it makes/does, you make for yourself/are made
4. λείπουσι they leave/are leaving
5. ἔρχει (1) you are coming/going

Γ. Vocabulary: give the meaning:

1. ἄγω lead
2. ἔχω have
3. παιδεύω educate
4. παύω stop
5. βούλομαι wish, want

Exercises on verbs in the present

1. Translate into English:

- παύω I am stopping
παύομαι (2) I cease/am ceasing; I am being stopped
γράφεται (2) he/she it is taking notes; he/she is being enrolled/it is being written
γράφουσι they are writing
βουλόμεθα we want/wish
βουλεύομεν we are planning
πείθετε you obey
ἔχειν to have
φέρεισθαι (2) to bring for one's use; to be carried
ἄρχονται (2) they are making a beginning; they are being ruled

2. Correct these (only one has a mistake in accent):

- πεμπώεις πέμπεις
φέροται φέρεται, φέρονται
βούλομεν βουλόμεθα, βουλευομεν
παιδεύομεθα παιδευόμεθα
γίγνουσι γίγονται

3. Translate into Greek:

- I am writing. γράφω.
I am taking notes γράφομαι.
She is sending this. τοῦτο πεμπει.
He is sending for this. τοῦτο πέμπεται.
We are going. ἐρχόμεθα.
They are being carried. φέρονται.
To go ἔρχεσθαι
To cease παύεσθαι
He is ransoming her. αὐτήν λύεται.
She is leading them. αὐτοὺς ἄγει/ ἄγεται.

4. Translate into English:

1. βούλονται ἔχειν εἰρήνην; Do they want to have peace?
2. μένετε ἢ λείπετε; Are you staying or leaving?

II Nouns

D. Sample Quizzes and Exercises on Nouns

Exercises on Lesson I

Part One:

1. In the Readings and sentences find:
 - a. A neuter plural subject with a singular verb Ex. 3a #8, p. 38; readings #11, p. 41.
 - b. A dative with a verb meaning "trust" or "obey" Ex. 3a # 10, p. 38; 3b #10, 20, p. 39.
 - c. A genitive of separation. Readings #3, 7, pp. 40-1.
 - d. A dative of means. Ex. 3b #2, 12, p. 39
 - e. A genitive of possession. Ex. 3a #3, p. 38.
- 2-3 Check forms in book. pp. 29-31 and 23-4
4. Translate into Greek:
 1. The gifts are being carried to the strangers. τοῖς ξένοις τὰ δῶρα φέρεται.
 2. We are making peace by means of thought and determination. γνώμη καὶ βουλή εἰρήνην πράττομεν.
 3. Human beings have goodness in their [= the] souls. οἱ ἄνθρωποι τὴν ἀρετὴν ἔχουσιν ἐν ταῖς ψυχαῖς.
5. Correct the accents (hint: they are all wrong)

ἄνθρωπου	δῶρων	δώρον	βούλων	γνώμαι	τὴν ὁδὸν.
ἀνθρώπου	δώρων	δώρον	βουλῶν	γνώμαι	τὴν ὁδὸν.

Sample Test on Lesson I

1. Forms:
 - A. Change to the plural of the same case:

ἀρχή	ἀρχαί	λόγῳ	λόγοις
δῶρον	δῶρα	ἀρετὴν	ἀρετάς
βίος	βίοι		
 - B. Change to the singular:

ξένους	ξένον	ψυχῶν	ψυχῆς
παιδία	παιδίον	δίκαις	δίκη
2. List two uses for each of the cases (and give 3 or more endings for each):

Example: **Nominative**: *subject, predicate nominative* (with verb "to be," "to become" etc.) -ος -η -ον -οι -αι -α

Genitive *possession, separation, with verbs of ruling* -ου -ης -ων

Dative *indirect object, place where, with verbs of trusting* -ῳ -ῃ -αῖς -οῖς

Accusative *direct object, place to which* -ον -ην -α -ας -ους
3. Vocabulary: check in book.
4. Article: give the form of the article that agrees with each (8):

οἱ λόγοι	τὸ μέτρον
τοὺς ἀνθρώπους	τῶν πολέμων
αἱ ψυχαί	τὰ ἔργα

τὴν ἀρχήν

τὴν ὁδόν

5. Translate

1. παρὰ τοῖς ξένοις μένειν βούλεσθε; Do you want to stay with your hosts/guests?
2. ἡ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου ψυχὴ πλοῦτον ἔχει. The soul of a human being has wealth.
3. ἡ μὲν ὁδὸς εἰς εἰρήνην ἄγει, ἡ δὲ [ὁδὸς] εἰς πόλεμον [ἄγει]. One road leads to peace, the other to war.

Sample Quiz on nouns: Lesson 1

1. Vocabulary: give genitive, article and meaning:

Ex. νῆσος, νήσου, ἡ *island*

πλοῦτος, -ου, ὁ *wealth*

δῶρον, -ου, τό *gift*

ἀρετὴ, -ῆς, ἡ *excellence*

πόνος, -ου, ὁ *toil*

ὁδός, -οῦ, ἡ *road*

γνώμη, -ης, ἡ *means of knowing*

λίθος, -ου, ὁ *stone*

ἀνάγκη, -ης, ἡ *necessity*

ἔργον, -ου, τό *work, deed* δίκη, -ης, ἡ *justice, lawsuit*

2. Tell what case each takes and give meaning with that case

Ex. σύν + dative *with*

ἐν + dative *in*

παρὰ + gen. *from the side of*; + dat. *by the side of*; + acc. *to the side of*

3. Give one use or meaning for each case (3):

Ex. Genitive “of” or “from” / possession, separation

Nominative subject, predicate nominative

Dative “to” or “for”, place where, after verbs of trusting, indirect object

Accusative direct object, end of motion (“into”)

4. Identify Case and give the correct form of the article to agree with each:

Ex. ἀνθρώπῳ dative -- τῷ

acc. τοὺς ἀνθρώπους

gen. τῶν ἀρχῶν

nom. οἱ φίλοι

nom/acc. τὰ ἔργα

acc. τὸν λόγον

nom. ἡ δίκη

nom/acc. τὸ παιδίον

Translate:

1 τὰ παιδιά τοῖς ξένοις φέρειν βιβλία βούλεται. The little children want to bring books to their guest-friends/the strangers.

2 ἡ μὲν εἰρήνη βίον παρὰ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἄγει, ὁ δὲ πόλεμος ἄγει θάνατον. Peace brings life to people, war brings death.

3 δῶρα θεοὺς πείθει. Gifts persuade gods.

4 πέμπεσθε τοὺς λίθους τοῖς ἐν ταῖς νήσοις φίλοις; Are you sending the stones to your friends in the islands?

Lesson II

C: Exercise on Relatives

A relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in gender and number, but its case depends on its role in its own clause.

In each of the sentences below:

- Identify the relative pronoun and antecedent.
- Tell what number and gender the antecedent is and list the forms of the relative in that number and gender.
- Figure out what case the antecedent is and what case the relative is.
- Give the Greek words for the antecedent and the relative.

Example:

The women to whom you are writing are coming here today.

- Relative = [to] **whom**. Antecedent = **the women**.
- The women** is fem. and pl. The forms of the relative in fem. pl. are αἶ ὧν αἷς ἅς.
- The words *the women* are nominative because they are the subject of the verb *are coming* (ἔρχονται). The relative is dative because it is indirect object.
- αἱ γυναῖκες ... αἷς ...

- I saw three children whose hair was green. a. whose – children b. neut. pl. – ἃ ὧν οἷς ἅ c. children: acc.; whose: gen. (possession) d. παιδία ὧν.
- Did you speak to the men who were paving Hello walk? a. who – men b. masc. pl. – οἷ ὧν οἷς οὔς c. men: dat. who: nom. d. ἀνθρώποις οἷ
- What do you say to a child who puts sticky fingers on you homework papers. a. who – child b. neut. sg. – ὃ οὖ ᾧ ὃ c. child: dat.; who: nom. d. παιδίῳ ὃ
- Did we send for the Greek [woman] who had murdered her husband? a. who – Greek b. fem. sg. – ἥ ἧς ἧ ἧν c. Greek: acc.; who: nom. d. Ἑλληνικὴν ἧ
- Three beautiful goddesses who were having a contest appeared to Paris on Mount Ida. a. who – goddesses b. fem. pl. αἶ ὧν αἷς ἅς c. nom. nom. d. θεαί or θεοί αἶ
- The best [woman] whom everyone in Thessaly admired for her courage was Alcestis. a. whom – best b. fem. sg. – ἥ ἧς ἧ ἧν c. woman: nom. whom: acc. d. ἡ ἀρίστη ἧν.
- We do not trust the wise [men] who are believed to be clever at speaking. a. who – wise b. masc. pl. – οἷ ὧν οἷς οὔς c. wise: dat.; who: nom. d. τοῖς σοφοῖς οἷ
- You have done wicked things which no Greek man or woman would have done. a. which – wicked things b. neut. pl. – ἃ ὧν οἷς ἅ c. acc. acc. d. κακά ἅ
- The island on which they lived was very crowded. a. [on] which – island b. fem. sg. – ἥ ἧς ἧ ἧν c. island: nom.; on which: dat. d. ἡ νῆσος ἐν ἧ

F. Sample Tests and Exercises for Lesson II

Review for Lesson II

1. Conjugate in the present and imperfect. [Practice until you can do these from memory with confidence and without hesitation]. Check in book. **παύω** (26 forms) **γίγνομαι** (13 forms)
2. Name the **verb** and **translate**. Example: ἦγε < ἄγω “he/she was leading”
 - a. ἐφερόμην φέρω “I was bringing [for my own use]” “I was being carried”
 - b. ἐβούλετο bou/lomai “she/he was wanting”
 - c. ἤρχόμεθα (2) ἄρχω “we were making a beginning”; “we were being ruled” and ἔρχομαι “we were going”
 - d. εἶχον ἔχω “I/they had”
 - e. ἔπεμπες πέμπω “you were sending”
 - f. ἐγράφου γράφω “you were taking notes”; “you were being enrolled/indicted”
3. Decline in full Check in book
 - a. σοφός
 - b. ἄδικος (two-termination)
4. Give the form of the adjective to agree. Example: ἡ _____ ὁδός [καλός] καλῇ
τῆς κακῆς ὁδοῦ [κακός]
τῷ χρηστῷ βίῳ [χρηστός]
τὸ σοφὸν ἔργον [σοφός]
τοὺς ἀδίκους ἀνθρώπους [ἄδικος]
τὰς ἀθανάτους γνῶμας [ἀθάνατος]
5. Correct these: Look for agreement and NPS+SV [Forget accents.]
τὴν ἀδίκην γνῶμην ἄδικον
τὸν κακὸν ὁδόν τὴν κακὴν
τὰ παιδιά ἐφέρουσι τὸν λίθους ἔφερε τοὺς
6. Translate:
 1. ἀθάνατος ἡ ἀρετή. Excellence is deathless.
 2. χαλεπαὶ αἱ τῶν σοφῶν γνῶμαι. The thoughts/opinions of the wise are difficult.
 3. τὰ ἐσθλὰ παιδιά ἃ ἐλυόμεθα εἰς τὴν νῆσον ἐπέμπετο. δῶρα γὰρ ἐστι τοῖς θεοῖς. The noble children whom we were ransoming were being sent to the island.
 4. ἡ μὲν ἐβούλετο ἀρετὴν ἔχειν, ἡ δὲ ἀρετὴν εἶχεν. One woman wanted to have excellence, the other had it.
 5. οἱ ἀγαθοὶ ἀγαθὰ ἔπραττον. The good were doing good.
7. Write in Greek:
 1. The difficult words. . . οἱ χαλεποὶ λόγοι
 2. The words are difficult. χαλεποὶ οἱ λόγοι or οἱ λόγοι χαλεποὶ
 3. We are learning [μανθάνω = I learn] difficult words. μανθάνομεν χαλεποὺς λόγους.
 4. They trust difficult words. πιστεύουσι χαλεποῖς λόγοις.
 5. We were not learning difficult [things] by means of difficult words. οὐκ ἐμανθάνομεν τὰ χαλεπὰ χαλεποῖς λόγοις.

Sample Quiz on adjectives

1. Give feminine and neuter and meaning Check in book.

Example: χρηστός χρηστή χρηστόν *good*

ἄλογος [ἄλογος] ἄλογον *unreasonable*

2. Translate:

τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν βιβλίον the Greek book

τὸ βιβλίον Ἑλληνικόν. The book is Greek.

3. Choose the correct adjective:

ἢ _____ ὁδός [καλὸς καλῆ καλὸν]

ἢ _____ ψυχὴ [ἀδίκος ἀδίκη ἀδικόν]

4. Translate

1. οὐκ εἶχομεν ἃ ἐβουλόμεθα. We did not have what we wanted.

2. καλαὶ ἦσαν αἱ νῆσοι εἰς ἃς ἔπεμπον τὰ παιδιά. The islands to which they were sending / I was sending the children were beautiful.

3. ὁ ἥλιος, ὃς φέρει τὸν βίον τοῖς ἀνθρώποις, θεὸς εἶναι ἐνόμιζετο. The sun which brings life to people was/used to be thought to be a god.

Sample Test

I. Verbs:

A. Imperfect: give the imperfect forms of these presents:

1. βούλομαι ἐβουλόμην

2. βουλεύετε ἐβουλεύετε

3. γίγνεται ἐγίγνετο

4. φέρουσι ἔφερον

5. ἄγετε ἤγετε

6. ἔχεις εἶχες

7-8. πέμπει ἔπεμπε[ν]

From εἰμί

9. εἶ ἦσθα

10. ἐστὶ ἦν

11. ἐσμέν ἦμεν

12. εἰσὶ ἦσαν

B. Translate these forms:

1. ἦ I was

2-3. ἔπαυον I was stopping / they were stopping

4. ἐγράφου you were taking notes; you were being enrolled/indicted

II. Adjectives:

A. Vocabulary: Check in book.

11-13. Give three words meaning “good” ἀγαθός, καλός, ἐσθλός, χρηστός

III. Questions about grammar:

1. How can you tell whether τὰ μέν ... means “some men” or “some things”? The gender of the article is neuter: it means some things.

2. τὰ κακά means a) bad men b) evils c) the devil

3. οἱ σοφοί might be translated a) philosophers b) the wise c) wise men and women d) all of these

4. What is the difference between ἀγαθὸν τὸ βιβλίον and τὸ ἀγαθὸν βιβλίον? The book is good and the good book: position of the adjective.

5-10. Pick the right form of the relative pronoun:

5. The man *whom* I saw was Thucydides. ὃς ἦν ὁ ὄν

6. Did you see the men *who* did it? ὄν οὖς οἷ ὄς

7. The women *whom* we sent for are my cousins. ἄς ἦν οὖς αἷ

8. The evils *that* men do live after them. ὄ ὄς ἄ οὖς

9. The islands *which* we rule are ugly. ὦν ἦς ἦ οὖς

10. The woman to whom you were writing is here. ῶ αἷς ἦ

IV. Translate:

1. ἀθάνατος ὁ θάνατός ἐστιν. Death is deathless.

2. αἱ μὲν ἦσαν καλαί, αἱ δὲ κακαί. Some [women] were good, others bad.

3. ὁ σοφὸς ἔλεγε ὅτι [“that”] ὁ βίος ἐστὶ χαλεπὸν καὶ ἐνταῦθα [“then”] τέθνηκας [“you're dead”]. The clever [person] said life is a difficult thing and then you are dead.

4. βιβλία περὶ τῆς ψυχῆς ἐγράφετο; Was he/she writing [for himself/herself] books about the soul? Were books about the soul being written?

5. ἐβουλεύομεθα ἔχειν ἃ οὐκ εἶχομεν. We wanted to have what we did not have.

Extra. Translate these sayings, idioms, expressions:

1. κοινὰ τὰ τῶν φίλων. The belongings of friends are shared in common.

2. οἱ τότε people of former times

3. δεινὸς λέγειν clever at speaking

4. παρὰ νόμον contrary to the law

5. πάντα γὰρ οὐ κακός εἰμι. I am not bad at all things.

Lesson III

Sample test for Lesson III

A. Translate these forms:

1. ἔσει you will be
2. ἄρξομεν we will rule/begin
3. λείψετε you will leave
4. μαθήσονται they will learn
5. παυσόμεθα we will cease/be stopped

B. Give the imperfect and future and the meaning of the verb in the same person, number and voice:

ex. (Mid.) γράφει -- ἔγραφον γράψει (*write, mid. take notes*)

1. γράφετε ἔγράφετε γράψετε (*write, mid. take notes*)
2. ἄγεται ἤγετο ἄξεται (*lead*)
3. ἀκούω ἤκουον ἀκούσομαι (*hear*)
4. λαμβάνει ἐλάμβανε λήψεται (*take*)
5. πειθόμαι ἐπειθόμην πείσομαι (*persuade, mid. obey*)
6. πάσχομεν ἐπάσχομεν πεισόμεθα (*suffer*)
7. φέρεις ἔφερες οἴσεις (*bear*)
8. πραττόμεθα ἐπραττόμεθα πραξόμεθα (*do, make*)
9. ἔχουσι εἶχον ἔξουσι σχήσουσι (*have*)
10. εἰσὶ ἦσαν ἔσονται (*be*)

C. Vocabulary: Check in book.

D. Choose the correct form to agree with the noun:

1. νεανίας α) οὗτος β) ταύτας γ) αὕτη
2. θάλατταν α) τάνδε β) ἦνδε γ) τήνδε
3. ποιητῆ α) τῆδε β) τῶδε γ) οὕτω
4. ἡμέρα α) ταῦτα β) ταύτη γ) αὕτη
5. δικαστήν α) τόνδε β) τήνδε γ) ὄνδε

E. Translate (20):

1. αἱ τούτων τῶν δικαίων πολιτῶν γινῶμαι ἔξουσι τιμήν. The opinions of the just citizens will have honor.
2. τάδε τὰ αἰσχροῦ ὑπὸ ἐκείνου τοῦ καλοῦ ποιητοῦ ἐγράφετο; Were these ugly things being written by that fine poet?
3. αὗται αἱ ἀγαθαὶ καὶ σοφαὶ τὰ παιδιά παιδεύονται ὑπὸ τῶν ποιητῶν. These good and wise women will have their children educated by the poets.
4. βούλει εἰς ταύτην τὴν μικρὰν νῆσον σὺν τοῖς φίλοις ἔρχεσθαι; Do you wish to go to this small island with your friends?
5. Εὐριπίδης ἦν ὁ σοφὸς τῆς σκηνῆς. λέγει ὅτι τὸ καλὸν φίλον ἀεί. Euripides was the philosopher of the stage. He says that which is beautiful is always dear [loved].

E. Complete Review for Lessons 1-3

I VERBS:

A. Translate each form and give the opposite number.

Example: πέμψονται "they will send for [something]" -- πέμψεται

1. ἔσται he/she/it/they [n. pl.] will be ἔσονται
2. ἄρξουσιν they will rule/begin ἄρξει
3. λείψετε you will leave λείψεις
4. λήψονται they will take λήψεται
5. παυσόμεθα we will cease/be stopped παύσομαι
6. πείσομαι I will obey πείθω
7. πείσομαι (not the same as 6) I will suffer πάσχω

B. Identify the verbs

Example: βουλήσει < βούλομαι

1. βουλευσόμεθα < βουλεύω
2. ἔξεις < ἔχω
3. ἦγομεν < ἄγω
4. ἀπέθνησκε < ἀποθνήσκω
5. οἰσόμεθα < φέρω
6. γενήσονται < γίγνομαι
7. πράξετε < πράττω
8. σχήσουσι < ἔχω

C. Synopses: fill in the imperfect and future of the same person and number (active and m/p or middle, if they exist):

Example: παύω: ἔπαυον παύσω -- παύομαι ἐπαύομην παύσομαι

1. φέρω ἔφερον οἶσω φέρομαι ἐφερόμην οἶσομαι
2. πράττομεν ἐπράττομεν πράξομεν πραττόμεθα ἐπραττόμεθα πραξόμεθα
3. πάσχεις ἔπασχες πεισει
4. μανθάνει ἐμάνθανε μανθάνεται ἐμανθάνετο μαθήσεται
5. ἄγετε ἦγετε ἄξετε ἄγεσθε ἦγεσθε ἄξεσθε
6. λαμβάνουσι ἐλάμβανον λαμβάνονται ἐλαμβάνοντο λήψονται

D. Miscellaneous: fill in, answer questions, correct mistakes, put in accents.

1. T or F: The second principal part is the future active and middle-passive. F
2. Why is the future a separate principal part, but the imperfect is not? The imperfect is formed from the present stem; the future has a different stem.
3. Name four verbs that have deponent futures: μανθάνω, λαμβάνω, πάσχω, εἰμί, ἀκούω
4. Chart your verbs: on a separate piece of paper (or on index cards make a neat and colorful list of all the verbs you have had so far. Give the present and future, the

imperfect, only if it is irregular, and list any peculiarities.

Examples: **ἀκούω** ἀκούσομαι deponent future; takes the genitive of the person

ἔχω has an irregular imperfect, εἶχον and two futures, ἔξω ("I shall have") and σχήσω ("I shall get").

5. Correct these sentences:

1. τὰ παιδιά φέρουσι τοὺς λίθους. φέρει
2. σοφὴ ἢ δέσποινα ἦν ἀκουσόμεθα. ἦς
3. φέρσεις τὰ βιβλία; οἷσεις
4. ἀκούσετε τῶν ἀγαθῶν πολιτῶν. ἀκούσεσθε
5. μανθάνομεν τὰ Ἑλληνικά. μαθησόμεθα
6. οὐχ ἔξετε πόνους. ἔξετε
7. τὰ παιδιά οὐκ ἔσεται ἀγαθά. ἔσται

Need hints? Look for wrong futures, wrong cases with the verb and --horrors! a neuter plural subject with a plural verb.

6. Fill in the accents:

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. βουλευσεσθαι | 2. εἶχες |
| 3. ἦγον | 4. εἶ |
| 5. ξένοι ἐσμέν | 6. πολιταί εἰσι |
| 7. ποιητής ἐστι; | 8. ἄνθρωποι ἐστε; |

II Nouns, Adjectives, Pronouns, Prepositions, Cases

A. Vocabulary self-test (review of all nouns and adjectives, pronouns and prepositions). Give information as in the vocabulary. Check your answers. Correct any that are wrong.

Tell what case or cases each preposition takes and the meaning with each case. Give an example with each meaning.

1. ἀπό gen. *from*: ἀπὸ τούτου τοῦ χρόνου *from this time*. τὸ ζῆν ἀπὸ πολέμου *to live off war*. οἱ ἀπὸ θεῶν [ἄνθρωποι] *humans descended from gods*
2. διά gen. *through*: διὰ ἀσπίδος ἦλθε *it went through the shield*
acc. *on account of*: διὰ τοῦτο *on account of this*
3. εἰς acc. *into*: εἰς ὁδόν. παιδεύειν εἰς τὴν ἀρετὴν
4. ἐκ / ἐξ gen. *out of, from*: ἐκ θυμοῦ φίλεον (= ἐφίλουν) *I loved from the heart*.
ἐκ παιδός *from a child [from childhood]*
5. παρά gen. *from*: λόγος ἐστὶ παρ' Ἀθηναίων
dat. *by, near*: τὰ παρ' ἐμοί (ἐμοί *to me*, dat. sg.)
acc. *to, contrary to*: παρὰ γνώμην
6. περί gen. *about, concerning*: περὶ ψυχῆς, περὶ φύσεως (φύσις, φύσεως, ἡ *nature*)
acc. *around*: περὶ νεκρὸν ἵππους ἤλασαν (νεκρός, -οῦ, ὁ *body*; ἤλασαν *they drove*); οἱ περὶ Ἄνυτον *Anytus and associates*
7. πρὸς dat. *from, before, in the name of*: πρὸς τε θεῶν πρὸς τε ἀνθρώπων (*before*) (...τε ...τε *both ... and*); πρὸς παίδων
dat. *at, by*: αἱ πρὸς θαλάττη πόλεις [*cities*]
acc. *toward, facing* πρὸς ἥλιον; πρὸς τὸν αὐλόν (*in accompaniment to the pipe*)
8. ἐν dat. *in*: ἐν ὀργῇ (ὀργή *anger*); ἐν τῇ νήσῳ
9. σὺν dat. *with*: σὺν θεῷ (*with the help of*); σὺν δίκῃ

10. ὑπό gen. *under*, by: τὰ ὑπὸ γῆς (*the earth*); τιμᾶται (she/he is honored) ὑπὸ τοῦ δήμου (*the people*)

acc. *under, to a place under*: ἦλθετε ὑπὸ Τροίην (*Troy*)

B. Agreement: give the form of the adjective and demonstrative to agree with each noun. Be sure to give the correct ARTICLE.

Example: νῆσῳ (ὄδε, μικρός) -- (τῆ) τῆδε τῆ μικρᾷ νήσῳ

1. τῆνδε τὴν νέαν ὁδόν (ὄδε, νέος)
2. ταύτης τῆς καλῆς θεᾶς (οὗτος, καλός)
3. ἐκείνον τὸν ἀθάνατον λόγον (ἐκεῖνος, ἀθάνατος)
4. οὗτοι οἱ ἄξιοι πολῖται (οὗτος, ἄξιος)
5. τούσδε τοὺς ἀδίκους δικαστάς (ὄδε, ἄδικος)
6. ἐκείνην τὴν μικρὰν θάλατταν (ἐκεῖνος, μικρός)
7. τῶδε τῷ δικαίῳ ταμίᾳ (ὄδε, δίκαιος)
8. ταύτη τῆ πονηρᾷ χώρᾳ (οὗτος, πονηρός)
9. τάσδε τὰς παλαιὰς σκηνάς (ὄδε, πάλαιος)
10. τοῦτο τὸ αἰσχροὺν ἔργον (οὗτος, αἰσχρός)

Correct these howlers:

1. νέη σκηνή νέα
2. ἀγαθαὶ ποιηταὶ ἀγαθοί
3. οὗτος ^ δικαστῆς ὁ
4. ἀδίκη ἢ μοῖρα ἄδικος
5. εἰς ||τῆ θάλαττα εἰς τὴν θάλατταν or ἐν τῆ θάλαττη

III Translate these sentences:

1. αἱ ἐν τιμαῖς ἄρξουσι τῶνδε τῶν πολιτῶν καὶ δίκη καὶ ἀγαθὴ βουλή.
The women in office will rule these citizens with both justice and good counsel.
2. ὁ σοφὸς δικαστῆς, ὃς τὰ δίκαια καὶ καλὰ ἔπραττεν, ἄξιος ἦν τιμῆς ἀπὸ τῶν πολιτῶν. The wise jurymen, who were doing just and fine things, were worthy of honor from the citizens.
3. νῦν ὥρα ἔσται πέμπειν ταῦτα τὰ δῶρα πρὸς τοὺς φίλους. Now it will be time to send these gifts to the [one's] friends.
4. αὕτη ἡ ὁδὸς ἦν ἀγαθὴ τοῖς παιδίοις. This road was good for children.
5. αἱ σοφαὶ ἦσαν ἀγαθαὶ βουλήν καὶ γνῶμην. The wise women were good at counsel and thought.
6. οὐ δίκαιόν ἐστι τούσδε τοὺς ἀξίους πολίτας ἀποκτείνειν. It was not just to kill these worthy citizens.
7. ἄξει δὲ πρὸς φῶς τὴν ἀλήθειαν ὁ χρόνος. (φῶς *light*) Time will bring the truth to light.
8. ὃν οἱ θεοὶ φιλοῦσιν ἀποθνήσκει νέος. (φιλοῦσι < φιλέω *love*) [He] whom the gods love dies young.

IV Write in Greek:

We will go into these small tents and we will hear the philosophers (= wise ones) who will speak to the citizens about justice and virtue. For these (i.e. justice and virtue) will make the human beings good, but they are difficult to understand. The little children will also hear the poets who write about the sea and sky and about the lives of the gods and goddesses. The test (πειρα) will be difficult for the children but with luck they will become wise. It is time to go away from these ugly places (*place* = τόπος) and to take our books to the islands of the sun on which we will have neither tests nor labors. But we will always write to our (=the) friends who were remaining beside the road

ἐλευσόμεθα εἰς τὰςδε τὰς μικρὰς σκηνὰς καὶ τῶν σοφῶν ἀκουσόμεθα οἱ περὶ τῆς δίκης καὶ ἀρετῆς λέξουσι τοῖς πολίταις. αὐταὶ γὰρ τοὺς ἀνθρώπους προξουσιν ἀναθούς. γαλεπαὶ δὲ εἰσι μανθάνειν. τὰ παιδία καὶ τῶν ποιητῶν ἀκούσεται. οἱ περὶ τῆς θαλάττης καὶ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ καὶ περὶ τοῦ βίου τῶν θεῶν νοήσουσιν. ἡ δὲ πείρα τοῖς παιδίοις ἔσται γαλεπή. ἀλλὰ ἀναθῆ τὴν γενήσεται σοφά. ὥρα μὲν ἔστιν ἔργεσθαι ἀπὸ τούτων τῶν ἀίσγνων τόπων καὶ τὰ βιβλία λαμβάνειν εἰς τὰς τοῦ ἡλίου νήσους ἐν αἷς οὔτε πείρας οὔτε πόνους ἔξομεν. ἀεὶ δὲ τοῖς φίλοις γράψομεν οἱ ἔμενον παρὰ τῇ ὁδῷ.

Lesson IV

B. Sample Test on Chapter IV

1. Conjugate in full (54 forms) Include active and m/p or middle, indicative and infinitive:

πέμπω

Check in book.

2. Give principal parts of: Check in book p. 89.

3. Translate:

1. οὐδεὶς (no one) βούλεται κακὰ ἔχειν. No one wishes to have evils.

2. οἱ γὰρ σοφοὶ οὐκ ἐνόμισαν τὰ κακὰ εἶναι ἀγαθὰ. For the wise do not believe evils to be [are] good.

3. νομίζετε δὲ τοὺς κακοὺς ἔξειν ἀγαθὰ ἢ κακὰ; Do you think bad people will have good or bad [things]?

4. ὁ ποιητὴς ἔφη τὴν ἀρετὴν εἶναι καλὰ γράφειν καὶ ἀγαθὰ λέγειν. The poet said that excellence is to write fine things and to speak good things.

5. οἱ δικασταὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἀδίκᾳ δῶρα λαβεῖν. The jurymen [members of the jury] denied that they had received unjust gifts.

6. τὰ πονηρὰ παιδία τοὺς σοφοὺς ἔβαλε λίθοις καὶ βιβλίοις. The naughty children hit the philosophers with stones and books.

7. ἤκουσας τῶν σοφῶν οἱ ἔφασαν τοὺς μὲν βούλεσθαι κακὰ, τοὺς δὲ ἀγαθὰ; Did you hear the philosophers who said that some people wished bad [things] and others good [things]?

8. ἀλλὰ οὗτος ὁ πολίτης ἔλεξε ὅτι οὐδεὶς (no one) βούλεται κακὰ ἔχειν. But this citizen said that no one wants to have bad [things].

9. εἰς τὰς παλαιὰς ἡδονὴν ἦλθε ὅτι (because) ἔμαθον ἀκούσεσθαι τοῦ ἀρίστου ἀοιδοῦ (ἀοιδός singer). Pleasure came to the ancient women because they learned that they would hear the best singer.

Sample Quiz

Fill in the principal parts; give meaning of each verb.

1. ἀγγέλλω (ἀγγελῶ) ἤγγειλα: announce, bring as news

2. ἄγω ἄξω ἤγαγον: lead

3. ἀποθνήσκω (ἀποθανοῦμαι) ἀπέθνηκα: die

4. ἄρχω ἄρξω ἤρξα: rule, begin

5. γίγνομαι γενήσομαι ἐγενόμην: become, be, come into being

6. δέχομαι δέξομαι ἐδεξάμην: receive

7. πάσχω πείσομαι ἔπαθον: suffer, experience

8. λαμβάνω λήψομαι ἔλαβον: take

9. φέρω οἴσω ἤνεγκον / ἤνεγκα: bear, carry

Translate these forms (10):

1. ἦλθετε you went
2. ἐλύσω you ransomed
3. ἔμαθες you learned
4. σχεῖν to have
5. ἔμεινα I stayed/remained
6. ἐπεισάμην I obeyed
7. κρίναι to judge
8. ἐβάλου you threw [for yourself] – that is, in mid. put down [a foundation]
9. ἀπεκτείναμεν we killed
10. ἔφηναν they showed

Translate these sentences (15):

1. Σωκράτης ὁ σοφὸς οὐκ ἔφη τοὺς ἀνθρώπους ἔχειν τὰ κακὰ βούλεσθαι. Socrates the philosopher denied that people wanted to have ills [bad things, misfortunes].
2. ὁ Μένων ἐνόμισε τὴν ἀρετὴν εἶναι ὑγίειάν τε καὶ πλοῦτον. Meno believed excellence/goddness to be health and wealth.
3. οὗτοι οἱ πολῖται φασὶ εἶναι ἀγαθοὶ βουλήν καὶ γνώμην. These citizens say they are good at counsel and judgment.

C. Verb Review (Lessons 1-4)

3. Exercises

C. Parse (= identify forms), translate, and recite the principal parts of each verb:

1. ἐπαυσάμην I ceased
2. δέξεται he/she will receive
3. ἀκούσονται they will hear
4. ἔφερον I/they were carrying
5. ἐπέμψω you sent for
6. ἐλείπου you were being left
7. μείναι to remain
8. ἠκούσατο he/she/it heard
9. εἰπεῖν to say
10. ἤγγειλαν they reported

D. Translate these forms of πέμπω into Greek: active, *send*; middle, *send for*; passive, *be sent*.

1. she was being sent ἐπέμπετο
2. they are sending πέμπουσι
3. we used to send ἐπέμπομεν
4. to send for (once, a single action) πέμψασθαι
5. to be sending for πέμπεσθαι
6. we sent for ἐπεμψάμεθα

7. you-all (ye) will send πέμψετε
8. I will send for πέμψομαι
9. it is being sent πέμπεται
10. you (thou) sent for επέμψω
11. to be sending πέμπειν
12. to send (once) πέμψαι
13. I sent for a new book. νέον βιβλίον ἐπεμψάμην
14. She sent a gift to her [=the] friends. δῶρον ταῖς φίλαις / τοῖς φίλοις ἐπεμψεν.
15. We were being sent to the market [ἀγορά]. ἐπεμπόμεθα εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν.
16. I think that I will send those women a gift. νομίζω πέμψειν δῶρον ἐκείναις ταῖς γυναῖξιν.
17. Will you-all (ye) send for your [=the] friend. τὴν φίλην / τὸν φίλον πέμψεσθε;

E. Review the principal parts and translate these sentences.

1. The citizens *made plans for themselves in a democracy. ἐν δημοκρατίᾳ οἱ πολῖται ἐβουλεύσαντο.
2. The poet will *take notes. ὁ ποιητῆς γράφεται.
3. Those women *ransomed these men. ἐκείναι αἱ γυναῖκες τούτους τοὺς ἄνδρας ἔλυσαντο.
4. The citizens were being led by these women. οἱ πολῖται ἤγοντο ὑπὸ τῶνδε τῶν γυναικῶν.
5. She thought that she would rule those islands. ε)no/misen a)/rcein e)kei/nwn tw=n nh/swn.
6. Will you hear the wise [people]? τῶν σοφῶν ἀκούσει / ἀκούσεσθε;
7. It is unreasonable to be doing those [things]. ἄλογον [ἀλογόν ἐστι] ταῦτα πράττειν.
8. They were bringing gifts. Gifts were being brought by those men. These women brought those gifts. δῶρα ἔφερον. δῶρα ἐφέρετο ὑπὸ [ὑπὸ] ἐκείνων τῶν ἀνδρῶν. αἶδε [αἱ γυναῖκες] ἐκείνα τὰ δῶρα ἤνεγκον.
9. Did you hit the poets with stones? τοὺς ποιητὰς ἔβαλες λίθοις;
10. I did not understand what ([the things] which) you said. οὐκ ἔμαθον ἃ εἶπες.
 * “make plans for oneself” = βουλεύω in the middle. “ransom” = λύω in the middle.
 “take notes” = γράφω in the middle.

Lessons V and VI

Practice quiz # 1 on the third declension

2. Tell what case each is and give meaning of the noun:

βασιλέα acc. *king*

πόλεως gen. *city-state*

χάριτας acc. *grace, favor*

κήρυξι dat. *herald*

θαύματα [2] nom., acc, *marvel*

3. Choose the correct form

The accusative singular of χάρις --- χάριτα χάριν

The dative plural of δαίμων --- δαίμοσι δαίμουσι

The genitive plural of γένος --- γενῶν γενέων

The genitive plural of πόλις --- πολῶν πόλεων

The dative plural of γενος --- γενσί γένεσι

The nominative plural of βασιλεύς --- βασιλεῖς βασιλεύες

Practice Quiz #2 on the third declension

2. Tell what case each is and give meaning of the noun:

σῶμα [2] nom., acc. *body*

ἄνδρός gen. *man, husband*

ἔτους gen. *year*

γέννη [2] nom., acc. *kind*

παισί dat. *child*

Ἑλλάδι dat. *Hellas, Greece*

γέρων nom. *old man*

πατρίδων gen. *native land*

3. Choose the correct form

The accusative plural of πατήρ --- πατέρας πατράς

The accusative singular of χάρις --- χάριτα χάριν

The dative plural of ἄρχων --- ἄρχουσι ἄρχοσι

The genitive singular of γυνή --- γυνῆς γυναικός

The genitive plural of πόλις --- πολιῶν πόλεων

The dative plural of γένος --- γενσί γένεσι

The accusative plural of βασιλεύς --- βασιλεῖς βασιλέας

The dative singular of ἀνήρ --- ἀνερι ἀνδρί

The accusative singular of πόλις --- πόλια πόλιν

The accusative plural of ὄνομα --- ὀνόματα ὀνόματα

Adjective practice – Lesson VI

1. Fill in the correct form of the adjective:

- τῷ ἡδεῖ βίῳ [ἡδύς]
- τὸν βραχύν χρόνον [βραχύς]
- οἱ ἀληθεῖς λόγοι [ἀληθής]
- τοὺς μεγάλους οἴκους [μέγας]
- τὴν εὐρεῖαν σκηνήν [εὐρύς]
- τὸ δυστυχές δῶρον [δυστυχής]
- τὰ εὐδαίμονα ἔργα [εὐδαίμων]
- τὴν ἀσθενῆ ὁδόν [ἀσθενής]

2. Translate

οὐκ ἀσφαλεῖς αἱ ὁδοί. The roads are not safe.

τοῖς ὀξεῖαις παισὶ πέμψομεν σκηναὺς ἀρίστας. We will send the best tents to the keen (girl) children.

ὁ δαίμων τὸν ἥλιον ἄγει τοῖς δικαίοις καὶ τοῖς ἀδίκους. The divinity brings the sun to the just and the unjust.

C. Review (Lessons I-VI): Syntax

2. Syntax: fill in the blanks and translate the sentences.

1. Neuter plural subjects take singular verbs. (I p. 38)

Evils come-into-being on account of money. διὰ τὰ χρήματα γίγνεται τὰ κακά.

2. Verbs of “trusting” take the dative case. (I p. 38)

Do you trust these new archons? πιστεύεις τούτοις τοῖς νέοις ἄρχουσι;

3. Verbs of “ruling” take the genitive case. (I p. 38)

The king ruled the citizens with justice. [σὺν] δίκη ὁ βασιλεὺς τῶν πολιτῶν ἦρξεν.

4. The verb ἀκούω takes the genitive of the person heard and the accusative of the thing heard. (III p. 65)

We will hear these philosophers. τῶνδε τῶν σοφῶν ἀκουσόμεθα.

Did you hear the words of those shameful men? τοὺς ἐκείνων τῶν αἰσχροῶν λόγους ἤκουσας;

5. The means by which something is done goes into the dative. (I p. 38)

We persuaded the citizens with money. τοὺς πολίτας χρήμασιν ἐπείσαμεν.

6. The manner in which something is done goes into the dative. (I p. 38)

In my (ἐμός, -ή, -όν) opinion tyranny is a bad [thing]. τῇ ἐμῇ γνώμῃ κακὸν ἡ τυραννίς.

7. The predicate noun or adjective (with verbs like *be, become, seem, be called*) goes into the nominative case. (I, II pp. 28, 47)

Those citizens are shameful and false. ἐκείνοι οἱ πολῖται εἰσι αἰσχροὶ καὶ ψευδεῖς.
Heralds are messengers of gods and men. οἱ κήρυκες ἄγγελοι θεῶν τε ἀνθρώπων τε.

8. The two positions of the adjective are (II pp. 49-51):

1. attributive (after the article)

2. predicate (not after the article)

These citizens are wise. σοφοὶ οἶδε οἱ πολῖται. OR οἶδε οἱ πολῖται σοφοί.

The wise citizens do not take bribes [= receive unjust gifts]. οἱ σοφοὶ πολῖται ἄδικοα δῶρα οὐ λαμβάνουσιν.

9. The relative pronoun introduces a relative clause. The relative pronoun agrees with its antecedent in number and gender but its case depends on the part it plays in its own clause. (II pp. 52-3)

Those [things] which you are saying are not true. οὐκ ἀληθῆ ἃ λέγεις.
The men whom we saw are Greeks. Ἑλληνας οἱ ἄνθρωποι οὓς εἶδομεν.
The women whom we heard were saying wise [things]. αἱ γυναῖκες ὧν ἠκούσαμεν σοφὰ ἔλεγον.
Did you get what you wanted? ἔσχες ἃ ἐβούλου;

10. The infinitive with the article is used as a noun. (II p. 52).
To speak the truth is not always fine. τὸ ἀληθῆ λέγειν οὐκ ἀεὶ καλόν.

11. The demonstrative goes into the predicate position. (III p. 71)
This citizen sends gifts to those cities. οὗτος ὁ πολίτης πέμπει δῶρα ἐκείναις ταῖς πόλεσιν.

12. Separation is expressed by the genitive case. (I, III pp. 28, 75)
From good men we learn good things. ἀγαθῶν ἀνδρῶν μαθαίνομεν ἀγαθὰ.

13. Agent is expressed by the genitive case with ὑπό. (III p. 75)
These [things] were done by those [women]. ταῦτα ἐπράττετο ὑπὸ τῶνδε [τῶν γυναικῶν].

14. Indirect Statement: verb of saying/thinking |acc.| infinitive (IV pp. 93-5)
I think [that] those things are good. νομίζω ἐκεῖνα εἶναι ἀγαθὰ.

They thought [that] they had said true [things]. ἐνόμισαν εἰπεῖν ἀληθῆ.

15. The accusative of respect is used for limiting the meaning of an adjective or verb by telling in what respect it applies. (II p. 56)
I am not bad at all things. πάντα γὰρ οὐ κακός εἰμι.

16. Contrary to fact conditions use past tenses in both clauses. (VI p. 128)
If we had seen those big dogs we would have left. εἰ ἐκείνους τοὺς μεγάλους κύνας εἶδομεν ἐλίπομεν ἄν.

17. Result clauses take ὥστε and the indicative or infinitive. (VI pp. 126-7)
Find an example of each type of result clause and translate it.
πολλοὺς δὲ φίλους ἔχει ὥστε εὐτυχῆς ἐστίν. He/she has many friends and so he/she is happy.
οὕτως σοφὸς εἶ ὥστε πάντα ἐπίστασθαι; Are you so wise/clever as to know everything?